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the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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GREEN PRAISES TRAINING AS HE AND THE A. F. OF L. COUNCIL ARE RECEIVED BY OFFICERS AT PLATTSBURG

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 23.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by prominent members of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was the guest of Maj. General Summerall on a visit of inspection at the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Plattsburg on invitation of Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war.

After a review of the 1,600 young men being trained in regular army style, President Green mounted a platform and spoke to the student soldiers:

"Speaking for myself and for my associates, the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I can scarcely hope to convey in words the very deep impression made by this brief visit. We have been much interested in the great movement represented here at Plattsburg. I think I can truthfully say, there has been a wrong impression prevailing in some quarters as to the work, training, purposes and objectives of the military training camps. I think the American Federation of Labor, thru (Continued on page 3)

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE latest Chicago murder, or, to be exact, the latest outstanding murder has produced the usual crop of idiotic predictions from the police department, which seems to be quite incapable of anything in the line of crime prevention or detection. It appears that the police, in every part of the country display either efficiency or zeal only when called on to break strikes or in other ways help the employers suppress the workers. The members of the force come from the working class only on rare occasions do they show the least sympathy for the struggles of their own people to improve their conditions.

ANOTHER Chicago gangster bit the dust. He was engaged in the alcohol racket. It is also reported that he was originally imported from Italy to play the role of professional killer for one of the city's most notorious murder gangs. However, as we have this information only on police authority, it can be taken for what it is worth. In all probability the slain man who went under the rather romantic pseudonym of "Cavallerio," was an underworld gangster who made his living in a profession that stands on the gun for results.

ILLINOIS gangsters got him, and he is no more. The police, in their abnormal thirst for publicity, talk incessantly and arrest innocent people, who are immediately charged with the murder, only to be almost immediately released. The state's attorney, when he deems to notice such an incident, babbles about "a perfect hanging case," and the farce goes on. Mayor Dever appears before a chamber of commerce audience and boasts that he has dried up the city. In the same issue of the newspapers that carry the mayor's boast there is a story of one of the mayor's policemen caught, sleeves rolled up, in the act of rolling barrels of real beer onto a truck in a brewery yard.

CORRUPTION, graft and hypocrisy. Nobody believes anything a police official or a capitalist politician says nowadays, except morons. This type we admit is not rare. Police arrest unoffending citizens who walk along the street, bent on no unlawful mission. Workers returning to their homes in humble flivvers are held up by police squads, armed with revolvers, machine guns and tear bombs, and threatened with instant death if they move an eyelid. The real criminals escape because the police dare not get fresh with them.

ORDERLY workers standing on a street corner are jumped on by police in civilian clothes and insolently told to move. Naturally they resent such interference by strangers who may be ordinary hoodlums for all anybody can tell. Their thuggish appearance does not allay this suspicion. Without taking the trouble to reveal their identity the police beat the workers savagely and take them to a cell where additional punishment (Continued from page 3)

R. R. Detective Who Killed Herrin Man Held to Grand Jury

(Special to The Daily Worker)

HERRIN, Ill., Aug. 23.—J. F. Jones of Beardstown, special agent for the C. B. & Q. railroad was today held for the action of the grand jury following a verdict of a coroner's jury last night that Clarence Ingram came to his death at the hands of Jones.

One of the chief witnesses at the inquest was Leo Campbell, companion of Ingram, who was wounded in the shooting which resulted in Jones' death. Jones admitted shooting Ingram after the two Herrin boys had broken into two box cars containing merchandise in the Burlington yards.

WHAT IS THE C. M. T. C.?

The second of a series on American Militarism running every day in The DAILY WORKER will be found on page 3.

MEXICO CLERGY FOR PEACE; ASK PAPAL SANCTION

Vatican Urges War to Knife Against Calles

Have Access To Courts.
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23.—Rumors that the episcopate is divided over its attitude towards the religious decrees were partially confirmed today when the bishops held a meeting to frame a message to Pope Pius XI, with a view to securing papal consent for a modification of the policy hitherto followed by the episcopate in its struggle with the government over its promulgation of the latest decree on religion.

Pope is Intransigent.

The pope continues to urge the Mexican hierarchy to continue the fight against the Calles administration to the bitter end. A section of the clergy is said to favor this course while another section desires to conform to the law, which calls for the registration of priests.

The Mexican press today almost unanimously predicts that religious services in the Roman Catholic churches will be resumed, and that the religious struggle between the episcopate and the government will be terminated as a result of the conference between President Calles and the two prelates, Archbishop Ruiz and Bishop Diaz.

Calles Was Frank.

Bishop Diaz, acting as spokesman for the prelates in a conversation with an American correspondent, said the optimism of the newspapers was only partly justified, in view of what transpired at the conference. He said that President Calles spoke with the utmost frankness himself, and invited the prelates to do likewise. As a result of this frank exchange of views, Bishop Diaz said, each side to the controversy had gained a better understanding of the other party's position.

The discussion lasted for more than an hour, during which all phases of the dispute were examined. The president and the prelates agreed that the episcopate should present at least one, and possibly more, legislative projects to the federal congress when it convenes for its regular session; also that the episcopate should have free access to the courts for a ruling on the constitutionality of the government's religious regulations. President Calles did not ask for, and the prelates did not offer a renewal of religious services in the churches in the immediate future.

* * *

Pope Against Surrender.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The holy see will not permit the catholic episcopate of Mexico to take any action which could be construed as a recognition of the Calles religious laws," declared Monsignor Bergoncini of the vatican chancery today, when questioned concerning the attitude of the Pope towards reports that the cult might be renewed in Mexico, as the result of a compromise.

70 Men For One Job.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—More than seventy old men, cripples, ex-soldiers, some young, many with pinched and depressed faces, came to 2126 15th Street this morning in pursuit of a job on a poultry farm at \$40.00 a month, advertised in the Denver Post yesterday.

FIRST WEEK OF RELIEF CAMPAIGN FOR MINERS GOT \$100,000 IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—According to Ben Tillett, representative of the British Trade Union Congress to American labor for gathering relief funds for the British mine strikers, at the end of the first week in the United States about \$100,000 had been pledged to the relief fund by the American trade unionists. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., is handling the money and had not given Tillett any later figures, according to Tillett's statement.

SECOND WORKERS' DELEGATION FROM GERMANY NOW IN MOSCOW

(By Interceptor Telegraph Agency)

MOSCOW, August 23.—The second German workers' delegation arrived in Moscow August 4. The delegation was received enthusiastically by representatives of the trade unions and by numerous delegations of the Moscow workers who filled the station and the surrounding streets.

Morning papers bring articles written in German expressing pleasure at the arrival of the German workers and pointing out that the German proletariat has shown by sending this second delegation to the Soviet Union, that it is continuing to consolidate the unity of the trade union movement and that it rejects the advice of the social-democratic leaders. The delegates Körber, Ullmann and Gertrud Rausch declared in speeches of thanks for their reception that what they had so far seen in the Soviet Union had given them the impression that the toiling masses of the Soviet Union were really capable not merely of retaining power in the state but also of completing the workers' socialist reconstruction.

MEXICO MAY ASK U. S. TO SEND BACK EXILED REBEL, DE LA HUERTA



DE LA HUERTA

Claiming that while he was provisional president of Mexico he misappropriated government funds, the Mexican government is expected to ask the United States to extradite him. He is now living in Los Angeles. He led a revolt against Obregon in 1924 in which he openly represented the interests of the church and other reactionary forces after having been hailed for years as a genuine revolutionist.

CREDENTIALS POURING IN FOR I. L. D. MEETING

Thousands of Workers to Be Represented

Credentials announcing the election of delegates to the second annual conference of International Labor Defense in Chicago on September 5 and 6 are pouring in to the national office from scores of working class organizations, labor unions, and sections of I. L. D.

From Chicago, the following unions and labor organizations have already elected delegates and forwarded their credentials:

Credential Forwarding.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union joint board, two delegates, locals 100 and 5 are to send one each, and local 181 of the same union sending two. Boiler Makers' Union No. 626, one; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1367 is sending two; the Omlading, Gymnastic and Dramatic Society is sending one, as are the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 66, the Touristen-Verein "Natur-Freunde" of Chicago, and the Lake View Lodge No. 124 Ladies Auxiliary of the International Association of Machinists. Thousands of workers are represented by these organizations and it is known that many unions have already elected delegates and the credentials on their way.

Will Send Delegates.

Besides these, the organizations already affiliated with Local Chicago, I. L. D. will send delegates. These include forty-five branches of the I. L. D. locally, with some 1800 members who will send some 55 delegates. In addition, the following will send representatives:

International Association of Machinists, Lodges No. 337 and 339 with two apiece and No. 84 with one; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Local 33 with two; Painters' Local No. 275 with two; I. L. G. W. S. Local 104 with one; Bakers' Union No. 237 with two; Workmen's Circle branches No. 129 and 328 with one each; Independent Workmen's Circle branch No. 87 with one; American Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society, District One with two delegates; Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance, District Three, with two delegates; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, branch No. 232, with 2 delegates; Social Turn Verein with two; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund branch No. 194, with two; Lithuanian Proletarian Dramatic Association, with two; Lithuanian Working Women's Alliance No. 43, with one; A. L. W. L. S. branch No. 92, with one; Slovak Workers' Society Branches 16 and 65 with one and two delegates respectively; Workers Sport and Athletic Alliance with one; German-Hungarian Sick and Death Benefit Society of Chicago, with one; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, branch No. 11 with one; Frauen Kranken Unterstützungs Verein with one; Jewish Workers' Marxist Youth Alliance with one; Freiheit Jugends Club with one; Finnish Workers' Club with one; and the national Croatian Society No. 237 with two delegates.

Pre-Strike Wage Insufficient.

If this is so, then even the insufficient relief work afforded by strike relief funds, is apparently better than the wages paid the miners for working. Yet the owners are insistent on cutting the wages previously paid the miners as well as lengthening the hours. The so-called "eight hour law" is really requiring eight and a half hours underground.

Never at any time—during times of industrial struggle in any country—has a prime minister sunk so low, been so malicious and despicably mean, as Mr. Baldwin in his statement issued to the American press aiming at discouraging generous (Continued on page 2)

MacKenna Refutes Story of British Mine Strike Breakdown by Desertion

Refuting the claims sent out by capitalist press agencies that several thousands of British coal miners are "breaking away" and going back to work on terms made by the mine owners providing for an increase of one-half an hour in the work day, Paul MacKenna, delegate to America from the British Miners' Federation now gathering relief funds in the Chicago district, declares that such reports are false.

There have been no separate district agreements significant compared to the 1,000,000 and more miners made, MacKenna says, and none is likely. And a few individuals who have gone back are in imminent demand with the union. Such stories are merely capitalist propaganda meant to discourage the strikers and those who give relief, says MacKenna in an interview with a DAILY WORKER reporter.

Union Statement on Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, in an official statement, explains the union's viewpoint of why the recent conference between the union and the mine owners broke down. He says:

Owners Demand Surrender.

"It is evident from the coal owners' statement that they consider themselves victors in this struggle; that during the progress of the stoppage they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing; that the only way, in their opinion, that the country can be supplied with coal is by direct surrender of the men to the original terms laid down by the coal owners.

Determined to Fight It Out.

"We have no alternative, therefore, except to urge upon all our members the necessity of stiffening their resistance to these terms, which, if accepted, would mean abject poverty for our people and a scandalous lowering of their standard of living for at least a generation."

We have again appealed to the public of this country for their continued support in aid of the miners and their wives and children. No further negotiations with the coal owners are possible."

Secretary Cook added that the federation had not asked the government to meet the miners' executive.

Pursuant to the union policy of stiffening resistance for a further struggle, the Miners' Federation is sending out speakers to all important centers to explain the union stand and urge the rank and file to hold their lines firmly awaiting a national agreement.

Betrayal by Reformist Leaders.

The reformists of all countries and creeds are intensifying their aid to the bosses. The social-democrats are advising the miners to throw up the fight as hopeless. The Amsterdam International is withholding all assistance.

The reformist unions are freely shipping and importing coal into Great Britain.

The Miners' International and all its affiliated organizations are ignorantly selling the British miners' strike. They are limiting themselves to petty contributions as support for the miners. But they are doing nothing to call an international strike of solidarity. The reformist leaders of

(Continued on page 2)

SACRIFICE EVERYTHING! RUSH RELIEF AND STOP SCAB COAL," CALL OF REVOLUTIONARY MINERS

The Revolutionary Miners' International Committee of Action and Propaganda, connected with the Red International of Labor Unions, has addressed an appeal to all coal miners to support the 1,200,000 striking miners of Great Britain. This appeal, over the signature of G. Slutsky, secretary, reads as follows:

TO ALL MINERS!

The heroic struggle of the British miners has been going on now for three and a half months. All the forces of the bourgeoisie are mobilized against them. Parliament has passed the bill introducing a longer working day. The country is in a "state of emergency."

But the miners are not giving way. They are firmly holding on to their just demands—"Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day!" Agreements on a national scale!

Starvation.

The bourgeoisie have given up hope of a speedy termination of the strike. Therefore they are drawing the noose of hunger tighter round the miners' necks. They are reducing and stopping relief to their wives and children. By threatening them with death by starvation the capitalists hope to force the miners back to work. The bourgeoisie are trying to demoralize the ranks of the miners. They are telling them that they are not being supported.

The General Council of Trade Unions not only does nothing to support the miners but is continually hitting them in the back. They betrayed the general strike which the British workers carried out to help the striking miners. The general council is exerting all its strength to smash the strike and discredit its leaders. On no account do they want to interfere with the loading and transhipment of coal which may help to defeat the miners' just struggle.

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(Continued on page 2)

MCKENNA TO APPEAL TO THESE UNIONS FOR BRITISH STRIKE RELIEF

Tuesday, August 24th.
Hod Carriers, No. 6, 814 W. Harrison St. (German.)
Meat Cutters, No. 546, 175 West Washington St.
Plumbers, No. 130, 47-49 North Ogden Ave.
Bricklayers, No. 21, 910 West Monroe St.
Amalgamated Clothing Workers, No. 143, 1654 N. Ogden St.
Painters, No. 521, 3437 Ogden Ave. (Jewish.)
Painters, No. 184, 814 S. Halsted Street.

Wednesday, August 25th.
Painters, No. 194, 8 N. California Avenue.
Painters, No. 637, Vicking Hall, School and Sheffield Ave.
Machinist, No. 126, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

Carpenters, No. 10, 12 W. Garfield Blvd.
Carpenters, No. 242, 5443 South Ashland Ave.

Thursday, August 26th.
Carpenters, No. 13, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

Carpenters, No. 504, Ogden and Kedzie. (Jewish.)

Carpenters, No. 578, 30 N. Wells St.

Friday, August 27th.
Electrical Workers, No. 9, 2901 W. Monroe St.

Sunday, August

A. F. OF L. WILL KEEP UP FIGHT TO WIN STRIKE

Answer Refusal of Mill Barons to Negotiate

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—"The only honorable course which is open is to proceed with the affiliation of the strikers to the American Federation of Labor and to require the recognition of the new union as a basis of settlement," said W. Jett Lauck in charge of the committee to affiliate the Passaic textile strikers to the United Textile Workers' Union when it was learned that the mill owners have refused to treat with the new A. F. of L. committee. He also said that he has the assurance of support from the American Federation of Labor in this stand.

Lauck said that he had wired Senator Borah, who sponsored the formation of the A. F. of L. committee, and that the senator has condoned his stand and said he would return to the East from Idaho shortly to take up the problem.

The answer of the United Front Committee of the Textile strikers was an announcement that a picket drive would be started on the Botany Mills today. The strike is now in its 31st week.

Offer "Company Union."
PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 23.—The veil of hypocrisy was rent asunder when Botany mills and the Forstmann and Hoffmann company, the two largest mills affected by the big textile strike, came out flatfootedly with a statement that they would not recognize the proposed new local of their striking workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

Both companies came out strong for the yellow dog "company union," while declaring violent opposition to both the United Front Committee, which has lead the strike up to the present, and the proposed union of the United Textile Workers. While all along using the sham issues of Communism and Weisbord as the reason for their refusal to settle with their striking workers, the mill bosses, now given the opportunity of dealing with the A. F. of L. have come out against the A. F. of L. and for the yellow dog "company union," which they are sure of controlling.

Johnson Tells It To 400 Scabs.
To the 400 scabs working in Botany Worstead Mills, where 6,000 workers ordinarily are employed, Col. Johnson, vice-president of Botany, and spokesman for the mill owners, announced the mill bosses' opposition to the A. F. of L. in the following words:

"We have said frankly to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that the situation was not one in which their services could be helpful."

Slap At Borah Seen.

To many the Botany statement appears as a slap at Senator Borah's efforts to effect a just settlement in the strike, as well as to the A. F. of L., these people pointing to the following paragraph in the mill owners' statement:

"Briefly, we will have no dealing with the United Front Committee or its successor, the committee of which Mr. Jett Lauck is chairman, and it may be well to say again what has repeatedly been told various civic committees who have called on us, that we have been able to hire at the wages and under the conditions we offer, such help as we need."

Of course, nobody in the least degree familiar with the strike situation here will believe the last part of that paragraph, least of all the local newspapers, hostile though they have been, as a rule, to the strikers' cause. And these papers are very much aroused over the mill owners' latest act of bourgeoisie in refusing to deal with the A. F. of L.

Rush Relief! Stop Scab Coal!

(Continued from page 1)
Germany, Poland and other countries do not even want to cut down the production of coal; they are not preventing its transport to Great Britain. Instead they are abusing and rebuking the striking miners and their unwavering leaders who refuse to dutifully place their backs under the yoke of mineowners.

Only the revolutionary miners are for immediate and determined support of the strikers. Only the revolutionary workers of all countries, with the aid of all honest and class-conscious proletarians, are doing everything in their power to prevent the transport of coal to Great Britain, and giving complete moral and material support to the striking miners. Only the revolutionary miners are trying to get an international solidarity strike.

The moment has now arrived when not a single miner should stand aside from the great struggle of the British miners; because their resources and strength are beginning to run out. Starvation, and the treason of the reformists is beginning to show its influence. The miners' ranks are steady but material and moral support are more imperative to them in their heroic struggle than ever.

TEXTILE STRIKES LEAD IN EAST WITH RUMOR BOTANY WON'T DEAL WITH UNION; MORE FUNDS NEEDED

By Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Strikes and threats of strikes continue in the east despite rumors of settlement in some sectors of the fight. About 800 cotton textile workers at the Manville mill of Manville Jenckes Co. are striking near Woonsocket, R. I., against an attempt to lengthen hours from 48 to 54 per week. Loom-fixers first walked out a week ago when the mill refused to discharge some non-union workers hired to replace union men laid off during the dull period.

Carding, spinning and spinning departments are tied up and active picketing is effective. The firm has mills in Pawtucket, Georgiaville, Woonsocket, Manville, Gastonia (South Carolina) and Canada. It is capitalized at \$35,000,000.

Botany Won't Deal With Union, Report.

Rumor says that Col. Charles F. H. Johnson of Botany Mills has declared that he will not deal with the United Textile Workers' Union forming among striking employees that he will deal with no union but a company union. Signing up of strikers from Botany, New Jersey Worsted, Forstmann & Hoffmann, United Piece Dye Works and other Passaic mills on United Textile Workers' application cards, continues, however.

Relief Need Still Urgent.

Milk and bread for Passaic strikers' children is assured from the \$7,000 sent the General Relief Committee by the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief. Clarina Michelson, secretary of the Emergency Committee, has been energetic in raising money for the kiddies' milk fund and in pushing the concert to be given for their benefit at Coney Island Stadium August 28. The strikers' need for help into September, when the mill owners' need of producing winter goods may bring a settlement, is still great.

Theater Strike Near.

Stage hands of New York theaters threaten to strike Labor Day if their demands for more wages are not granted. Theatrical Protective Union, Local 1, presents their case. Carpenters getting \$65 a week, ask \$85 for

Cook and Hicks Issue Urgent Appeal

(Continued from page 1)
people in America from giving relief to the hungry women and children.

Appeals to Bosses Useless.

"But that is only in accord with the action of the minister of health and the government in ruthlessly curtailing relief in the coalfields, especially discriminating against miners' wives and children. This murderous policy is being pursued with particular vigor now that parliament has shut down.

"There is something terribly sinister in the methods adopted by this group of men, in control of the machinery of government, in this cruel war on defenseless human beings.

"No appeals, no effort at conciliation, no plea from churchmen, no resolutions passed by representative bodies, no expressions of the will of the people, as indicated by the recent by-elections, have any effect on this callous and unscrupulous governing clique. Over the bodies and souls of women and children they intend to press forward to victory for the mineowners.

"In such circumstances as these we make a special appeal to the trade unionists and the trade union movement of Britain. The miners now stand with their backs to the wall. These men and women, and little ones, are of the working class, flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone. How well we all realize that was evidenced by the general strike and all that has since followed. We must help them now as never before. We must throw the whole weight of our movement behind them as never before.

Redouble Efforts.

"Much help has been given. The trade union branches and trades councils and local labor parties have accomplished wonders in the way of collecting money. But we must redouble our efforts.

"For every dollar Mr. Baldwin prevents coming from America we must raise a pound in this country. For every meal Mr. Neville Chamberlain denies a woman or child we must find the means of giving two meals.

"We are confident of your willingness to help. Let that willingness become a stubborn, persistent determination.

"We possess the machinery in our organized working class movement to ensure the sustained collection of the necessary means. Let us use that machinery to the utmost.

"We know that many trade unions have been hard hit; nevertheless there are some unions which can still render substantial help. Certainly all the unions can now consider the question of levies on their memberships. Then the shop stewards in workshops and the card stewards on jobs can officially institute regular weekly collections.

If We Have the Will.

"There is an infinite amount that can be done—if only we have the will and the determination.

"The general council has issued its appeal: it has sent its representative to America with the miners' delegation; it has appealed to the International Federation of Trade Unions to do all it can on the continent. We are certain it will heartily co-operate in all efforts made by its affiliated organizations.

"Comrades, let us show the capital class that the more brutal and desperate it becomes in its efforts to break the miners, the more solid and self-sacrificing and stubborn the working class will become in its support for the miners in their heroic struggle."

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WARLORD FACES TRIPLE ATTACK ON HEADQUARTERS

Cantonese Army Nears Iron and Steel Center

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—China's war of liberation from domination by the puppet generals of foreign powers is rapidly shifting into the Yangtze valley. Marshall Wu Pei-fu has given up the attempt to crush General Feng Yu-hsiang's nationalist army northwest of Peking, and is rushing with what troops he can muster to the defense of his headquarters at Hankow.

Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, three towns all near the junction of the Han and Yangtze rivers, are at the head of ocean going navigation on the Yangtze, are the center of modern China's iron industry. Even more important in the present crisis, there is a great modern arsenal at Hanyang. The merchant class of Hankow have provided warlord Wu with most of his supplies and equipment, getting part of the money for this purpose, so it is reported, from American and English sources.

Now this strategic center is threatened by nationalist movements from three directions. General Tang Shang-chi, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang army and personally in command of the forces advancing northward through Hunan province, has issued a statement that he expects to occupy Hankow within thirty days. Practically all of Hunan province is now in his control.

The Kuominchun army has executed a strategic retreat in good order from Nankow Pass, where the terrain was so cramped that Wu Pei-fu and his ally Chang Tsao-lin were beginning to use the siege artillery they have obtained from Japanese and English sources. This retreat to prepared positions enables the troops of Feng Yu-hsiang to strike southeastward, and endanger Wu's headquarters at Hankow, as well as his communications with his ally.

The third menace to Wu's hold on Hankow is from Shanghai itself. This important city and the country south of it is still under control of General Sun Chuan-fang, another idol of British and American capital, though probably not as reliable from their point of view as some others. But Sun's troops are going over in large numbers to the Kuomintang, and he himself seems to be vacillating. Wu and all his foreign friends are desperately afraid of a blow from the direction of Shanghai.

In China the military movements are not always indicative of the actual state of affairs. The important thing is the gradual permeation of all industrial and peasant China with the idea of a government of workers and peasants, strictly opposed to foreign capitalist domination. As this feeling spreads, the effect of the recent military victories gained by the allied armies of Chang and Wu over the nationalist army of Feng fad to insignificance, and the tide of war swings over to the side of fresh revolutionary forces.

Exterritoriality Denounced.

PEKING, Aug. 23.—The Chinese government has announced that it will not renew the treaty with Belgium granting control of civil and criminal cases involving Belgian citizens in China to the Belgian court instead of Chinese courts. This is the principle of "extraterritoriality" which is the main question up for discussion by the present mixed commission supposed to be taking evidence now in Peking. The Chinese government seems to be in position to overrule whatever decision the commission makes by the simple process of not renewing the treaties as they lapse. The Sino-Japanese treaty expires Oct. 20, and treaties with other countries soon.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 23.—Fighting is reported from Szechuan province between nationalists and the troops of Wu Pei-fu. Invasion of the province of Kiang-si by Cantonese forces is momentarily expected. A strike of ten thousand textile operatives has broken out in Shanghai, and is attributed to Kuomintang (National Peoples Party) propaganda. The workers, however, have plenty of reasons besides this for striking, as conditions are very bad in all these foreign owned mills.

The arsenal at Shanghai is working overtime, manufacturing munitions for Wu Pei-fu's army. The Cantonese army is advancing towards Hankow from its base at Changsha. It is well munitioned, and its morale is high.

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GINSBERG'S

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LOS ANGELES, CAL.

What is the C. M. T. C.?

By THURBER LEWIS.

EXT to enforced military service is the kind of institution that best meets the frenzied and insatiable demands of militarism in a "voluntary civilian training" on a large scale. In a comparatively new country like the United States, only now developing a strongly centralized government, enforced military service except in time of war is a very difficult and belated change to initiate. So the jingoes must be satisfied with something less. They have created what are known as Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Their Father is Gen. Wood.

The germ of the idea that grew into the 40 "Citizens' Military Training Camps" that now dot the United States each summer seems to have been first born in the mind of that idol of all 100 percent Americans, Leonard Wood. It was in 1913. Wood was a major-general and chief-of-staff of the United States army. Something was needed to arouse interest in "national defense." The world war was already brewing in Europe. Wood, as chief-of-staff, knew what was going on. It was no accident that in that year he was instrumental in setting up at Gettysburg and Monterey what he called, "college camps," in which young men were given military training for short periods.

The war began in Europe. In 1915 and 1916 more than a dozen camps were opened at Plattsburgh and a dozen other places throughout the country known as "business and professional men's camps." These gentry seemed veritably to smell the war that was coming. They wanted to have gold bars on their shoulders when it started. And sure enough, these very camps were the forerunners of the officers' training camps of the war years, 1917 and 1918.

Business Inspired.

THE fact that the United States won the "war to end war" only served to make armament and military training all the more "necessary." By 1920 a frantic demand went up from all the jingoes in the land for an enlargement of the military. The white-haired and grizzled old thumb-tack pushers in the war college and the bronzed campaigners in command of the corps areas looked upon this propaganda with great glee and helped it along. An organization of "Plattsburgh graduates" had been formed in 1916. It was called the Military Training Camps Association and was composed entirely of business men. This was made the nucleus for the new article.

The Requirements.

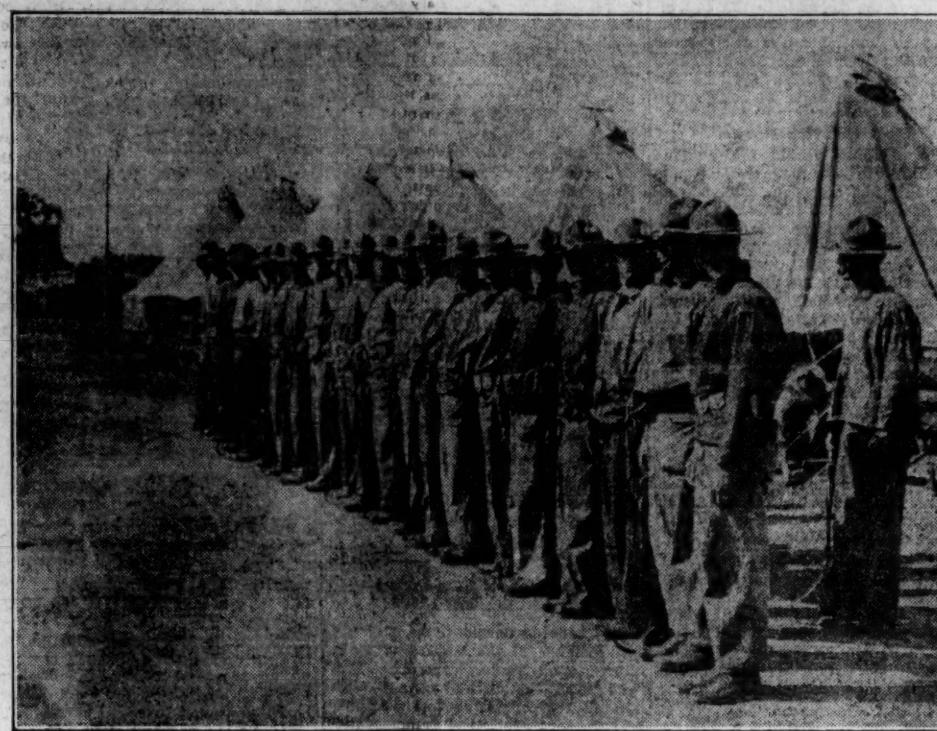
THE Citizens' Military Training Camps are open to young men examined and found to be physically fit. Between the ages of 17 and 24. Enrollment implies a willingness to undertake a four-year course of instruction entitled, consecutively, basic, red, white and blue courses. Military instruction for the first year is for infantry service only. After the first year the choice lies with the candidate to take up instruction for service with infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery or signal corps. The object of the course is to train aspirants for commissions in the regular army or the officers' reserve corps.

Samples of Propaganda.

WHAT are the lads told? Here are some samples of the propaganda:

Next Best to Enforced Universal Training—How They Began—Amending the National Defense Act—Lurid Publicity—Training Strikebreakers.

In this second of a series of articles on the growth of militarism in the United States the writer tells the history of the Citizens' Military Training Camps from their birth in the Jingo brain of the arch-militarist, Gen. Leonard Wood, to this year's War Department accomplishment of collecting 50,000 youths between the ages of 17 and 24 to undergo regular army training for 30 days. Every year there are more recruits to this new military machine. It is made all the more deadly by reason of parading under the slogan "building men." It is nothing better than a different way of gaining the benefits of universal military service without the odium of the name. It is a new way of training a reserve army for strike-breakers and colonial duty. Tomorrow's story will deal with the R. O. T. C.—militarism in the schools and colleges.



Here is a picture of some of the lads in training at the Camp Custer unit of the C. M. T. C. They make a determined looking crew and some of them are doubtless weary with the harsh routine of regular army drill—especially since the propaganda that got them to go to the camp spoke only of "lots of hiking, basketball, swimming, movies, etc. The boys are discovering that they get precious little of these things and plenty of sharp commands from regular army officers and regulation drill to make them into good reserve cannon fodder for the next imperialist war, or strike-breakers to be used against workers in their own country."

The funds for the Military Training Camps Association are supplied by corporations, bankers and business men. Who they are and why they are so generous with their aid to this institution we will tell in a future article.

Live Publicity.

THE publicity service of the army that operates thru the press as the "army information service," aided by the Training Camps Association mentioned above, carries on an intensive propaganda each year prior to the enrollment date for the camps. The propaganda, of course, goes on all year round, but just before the camp opening it becomes particularly intense. What is the basis of the approach to the young men that they want them to learn how to shoot? To learn how to operate machine guns? To learn military discipline? Do they say frankly that the training camps are branches of the armed service set up for the sole purpose of extending the military power of the nation for a future war? No.

"Silent Gal" Helps.

THE more dignified boosts for the camps are statements from some of the nation's "great men." Here is a bit of the soft soap that President Coolidge was persuaded to write about the camps to be expressly used in publicity to rope in the youngsters for military training:

"These camps are an essential in the plan of national security. They promise obedience to law and respect for the institutions of a well-bred society. Young men are helped to physical health, mental vigor and moral excellence. Social understanding and democratic feeling are developed; love and reverence for the flag are the natural outcome of the training. Courtesy in act, sympathy in feeling, tolerance in thought, are the ideals."

President Coolidge, or whoever wrote the above blurb for him, as well as the lowliest press agent in the service of the war department, knows that the police must do something to justify eating food and wearing clothes at the expense of the people they are supposed to protect. Because of the alliance between the politicians and the underworld the gangsters bear a charmed life. Only the gangster who is too negligent to accumulate legal fees goes anywhere within the shadow of the gallows, no matter how many murders may be charged to his account. The police arrest gunmen occasionally and then turn them loose. The gunmen are only slightly inconvenienced and the police save their face. Should a policeman behave decently—an almost utopian dream—he ward boss will see that his feet will have a rest from the weary task of massaging the sidewalk.

Cavanaugh is a former policeman and served in that capacity in Philadelphia. Both facts are considered qualifications for the job. Should Cavanaugh's honesty prove normal he should be in a position to retire with a comfortable competence after two or three months. As Charlie Chaplin would say: "they all do."

Cowgirl Killed in Rodeo.

Riding an outlaw "bronco" for the amusement of 12,000 spectators at the Rodeo sponsored by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce at Soldier's Field, Mrs. Louise Hartwig, 25, Montana cowgirl, was trampled to death when she was thrown from her wild mount. She leaves a husband and baby.

that the real object of the camps is to train soldiers for service (1) against an opposing military power, (2) in the colonies or China or Central America, defending the property of American capitalists and suppressing colonial or semi-colonial people (3) in strikes against workers. These things are not mentioned. In the entire publicity for the camps the fact that those who enroll will be given military drill and instruction is entirely secondary, is mentioned only in a casual and inconsequential way.

How It Works.

TAKE a working lad slaving away nine or ten hours a day for, say, the International Harvester Co. or the Western Electric Co., both of which have given their official endorsement to the camps. Literature is handed to him containing page after page of lurid "come-along" publicity similar to that we quoted above. He sees endorsements from the president, senators, congressmen, cardinals, bishops, generals, and the officers of the company for which he works.

All his expenses are to be paid. His boss will make it easy for him to get off for the thirty days required, he will certainly not be discouraged. He looks upon the whole affair, and is made to look up to it, as a mere vacation.

What He Finds.

WELL, what happens? Perhaps he goes to the camp. He gets his uniform and gun and other equipment.

He goes into regular military training. Officers of the regular army are assigned to the camp to fulfill the training requirements of the regular army. The lad discovers that for every 20 hours of so-called "recreation" he gets 90 hours of military drill and instruction.

Before he went he was promised a class in "citizenship." This proves to be nothing more nor less than a propaganda course, given by well-drilled army officers who refer constantly to mimeographed outlines prepared by the war department for the purpose of instilling a militaristic viewpoint into the so-called student.

In a later article we will deal in detail with what is taught in these camps. So far as physical training is concerned, the entire four-year course in the C. M. T. C. calls for only 40 hours of systematic physical exercise.

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Is it any wonder that the C. M. T. C.'s have the hearty endorsement of all the largest bankers and corporations in the country? Is it any wonder that the military clan nurses them along as a babe and watches them with pleasure as they grow year by year?

Training for Strike-Breakers.

THE C. M. T. C.'s are training grounds for future officers and men in the service of American imperialism rampant. As these camps grow and more and more of the nation's youth is brought within the pale of the militarists the possibility of aggressive war is multiplied. Every year thousands of lads are turned loose from their thirty days' drilling and training and propaganda-imbibing to go back to civilian life with an entirely different attitude than they had before. They are more obedient to their bosses, they have been instilled with the worst forms of chauvinism, they are prejudiced against the working class (the training course in citizenship takes care of this, as we will show later) and they have started on the way to become conscientious strike-breakers and troops in the forces of American imperialism for service wherever the requirements of Wall Street call.

"I think you will agree with me that the police are doing their part and you must get more action from the courts if you are going to make progress.

"Turning these people out with small fines or suspended sentences only encourages them to continue."

In further comment upon the letter, made public by Finder, he declares that he is now going to put pressure on the police court judges to make the fines and penalties heavier for arrested pickets. He says:

"The police are endeavoring to curb violence, but they report their efforts are nullified by the failure of the magistrates to co-operate. We have taken the matter up with Police Commissioner McLaughlin."

POLISH CABINET FALLING APART; TREATIES FAIL

Pilsudski Discharges His Personal Enemies

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 23.—Pilsudski continues to act like a bull in a china shop, and is now engaged wrecking the cabinet he himself put up after the short but bloody revolt last May. While the industrial depression continues, and is made more severe by the failure to conclude an agreement with Germany which would allow of the disposing in that country of the Polish harvest, the Lithuanian Ukrainians and Upper Silesians, well as the Jews, are beginning to make their protests against persecution by Polish chauvinists felt abroad.

The League of Nations and the enemies of France in that alliance—capitalist powers are not moved to the opposition and exploitation of the Polish industrial proletariat, as proletarians. But the question of Vilna, of shooting strike-breakers, remains.

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Police Commissioner Boasts of How Police Aid Strike-Breaking

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23.—A bare-faced admission that the police are doing all they can to break the strike of 40,000 garment workers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, is contained in a letter sent to Henry H. Finder, president of the Industrial Council (of employers), by Police Commissioner McLaughlin. In fact McLaughlin explains to the bosses that the police are doing all they can. In part the letter reads:

"I think you will agree with me that the police are doing their part and you must get more action from the courts if you are going to make progress.

"Turning these people out with small fines or suspended sentences only encourages them to continue."

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SPECIAL ISSUES

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28

Seventh Anniversary Issue of the Workers (Communist) Party, a record of the American Communist Movement in special articles and art work.

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The American Trade Union Movement in articles by outstanding figures in the American labor movement—with the best work of American labor artists.

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CHICAGO DISTRICT MACHINISTS CONDUCT ORGANIZATION DRIVE TO END EVILS OF OPEN SHOPS

District No. 8 (Chicago) of the International Association of Machinists appealing to the hundred thousand men working at that trade in its territory, which includes everything within fifty miles of the courthouse in Chicago, to raise wages, cut the hours of work without reducing the workers' time, and reduce the number of accidents by immediately organizing.

In order to make matters easy for the unorganized and call to their attention the advantages of the union, a special organization campaign is under way.

The fourteen local lodges of the International Association of Machinists in District 8 have each elected an organization committee, all the members of which are delegates to the district organization committee, making latter a body of about sixty. It is a meeting on the first Thursday each month. It has an executive board which meets every Thursday. After J. W. Daly, district business agent, is acting as a general supervisor of the work of the organization committee.

Open Shop Scale Low.

Chicago is badly in need of organization. The union scale is \$1.37½ cents per hour for the construction workers who install machinery, 98 cents per hour for machinists and for automatic and hand screw machine hands, 10 for tool and die makers and for automatic tool setters, 70 cents for all press and punch press hands, and apprentices in proportion. The ion scale of hours is 44 a week, and double time for overtime. Overtime is not particularly desired. However, Chicago has never been well organized. In the non-union shops wages run about thirty per cent below the union scale and there the 48-hour or 54-hour week, with straight time for overtime is frequently found.

Accidents in Open Shops.

Naturally, working conditions in the open shops are worse than in unionized shops, ventilation is worse, there more piece work, various speed-up systems are attempted, and as a result, there are more accidents. The life of the workers is shorter in open shops, and the longer hours make that part of their life they can use for themselves considerably shorter.

The chief unfair shops and shops in strike are the American Oven and Machine Co., the Gibson Spring Co., Stecher Co., Republic Floweters Co., Kestner & Hecht, and the Jonay Paving Co. The most recent strike is that in the American Oven and Machinery Co., where the work has up to the last of April of this year was being done by seventeen union machinists is now very imperfectly done by about twenty-seven strikebreakers.

There is plenty of work in Chicago for machinists, says Daly, and the organization campaign will soon be going strong. Brother Daly and the organization committee invite all machinists to get in touch with district headquarters at 113 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago. All German speaking machinists are notified that Lodge No. 337 conducts its meetings in that language, and holds open meetings at which non-members are welcome the first and third Mondays of each month at 1638 North Halsted St., 8 p. m.

Machinist Local Gives British Miners \$800

Eight hundred dollars has been raised for the British miners' strike relief during the last three months by Lodge No. 390, International Association of Machinists. This is one of the local lodges of District 8, Chicago. The district lodge some time ago took cognizance of the struggle of the miners in England, and since the union constitution prevents money being subscribed through the district organization, recommended to the local lodges to give all possible aid.

LIST OF MACHINISTS' LODGES IN CHICAGO ORGANIZATION DRIVE

Following is the address of the Chicago Machinists' Union headquarters and information concerning the location and time of meeting of all lodges in this district to aid in the organization drive being conducted by this union throughout the Chicago vicinity.

Headquarters District No. 8, Machinists' Hall, 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago. Telephone Monroe 4234-4235.

Lodge No. 83. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 113 South Ashland Boulevard, Machinists' Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 84. (Bohemian). Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 2548 South Homann Avenue. (Third floor), 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 113. (Die and Tool Makers). Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 126. (Construction). Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 128. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Moose's Hall, 92nd and So. Chicago Ave., South Chicago, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 134. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday of each month at Machinists' Hall, 113 S. South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 185. Meets 2nd and 4th Friday of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington Boulevard and Fifth Ave., Maywood, Ill., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 199. Meets 1st and 3rd Friday of each month at 113 S. Ashland Boulevard, Machinists' Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 253. (Pullman, Ill.). Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 11405 South Michigan Ave., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 337. (German). Meets 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at Fleiner's Hall, 1638 North Halsted Street, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 366. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at K. C. Hall, 818 West 85th street, 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 390. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month at North Center Hall, 1940 Irving Park Blvd., 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 830. (Polish). Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 1182 Milwaukee Ave. (3rd floor), 8:00 p. m.

Lodge No. 1528. (Auto Mechanics). Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at Teamsters' Hall, 629 South Ashland Boulevard, 8:00 p. m.

Klan Parades in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—The fiery cross will blaze here tonight between 15,000 and 20,000 ku klux klansmen from the Illinois realm gather. A monster parade thru the business district will be a feature. Bands and drum corps from Girard, Decatur, Clinton, Bloomington, Champaign, Peoria and this city will participate.

FILIPINOS ARE AGAINST CHANGE IN LAND LAWS

Opposed to Coolidge's Rubber Policy

By HARRY GANNES.
(Anti-imperialist Press Service.)

Manuel Quezon, leader of the independence movement in the Philippines, declared in a recent statement that he is not opposed to the cultivation of rubber in the Philippines, but objects to rubber being made the lever for putting over reactionary measures in congress as well as depriving the Filipinos of the right of self-government.

Must Not Rob People.

The Filipino people are anxious and willing to give the American people rubber and the other commodities they need, provided this is done without exploiting our people and within the limits prescribed by the land laws of the islands," said Quezon.

How closely the question of rubber growing in the Philippines is being manipulated by private concerns is demonstrated by the fact that Harvey Firestone, Jr., on behalf of his father's rubber trust, has drawn up a law which would permit Firestone & Co. to exploit 500,000 acres of rubber land in Mindanao, P. I., that he is going to try to force the Filipino legislature to pass. Should this fail it will be his endeavor to have congress override the insular legislature and enact the law.

Laws Need No Amending.

Referring to the present land laws, Quezon said in his recent statement: "We do not feel that it is necessary to amend or change the existing land laws to bring about this development. I personally have opposed and will continue to oppose any change that would mean a backward step for my people."

Quezon has the backing of the supreme council in his stand on the rubber question. The Filipino people are unanimous in the belief that the growing of rubber by American trusts in the Philippines should not be made the means of depriving them of the rights of self-determination.

Grave Misgivings.

The attitude of the United States government in furthering the interests of rubber growers at the expense of exploiting the Filipino people has brought about grave misgivings on the part of the Filipinos with regard to the oft-expressed altruistic motives of the American colonial policy. The Filipino people sense a far-reaching change which will rebound to their disadvantage and will mean a backward step.

Declaring that "We should prepare the mind of our people to receive this grievous disappointment, this throwing wide open of our sacred patrimony, which is the soil, to the exploitation of large interests," the Philippines Herald criticizes the present policy of aggrandizement.

Capitalist Interests.

"The impending change of policy of congress, from one of protecting and safeguarding our public lands to one of delivering them to the control of big business, goes to show once more that no matter what good intentions the ruling of other races may be carried out, when it comes to a showdown the material interest of the sovereign nation, or of its capitalists, will have to prevail. It is this very danger which argues for the self-determination of peoples, in order that their welfare may not be swept away, and overwhelmed by the economic program and development of the mother country."

"Say it with your pen in the worker correspondent page of The DAILY WORKER."

GARY NEGRO WORKERS, STEER CLEAR OF THE STEEL TRUST CONTROLLED INDUSTRIAL WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION!

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GARY, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Sun, a Gary weekly Negro publication, prints in its August 13 issue on its first page under a five-column headline the news of a mass meeting of Negro workers held in the Stewart House under the auspices of a so-called "Industrial Workmen's Association."

Seeks New Members.

The meeting was called to enroll members into this organization. The purposes of this organization as stated by its "most worthy president," H. M. Fletcher was "to unite all the colored workers of the city of Gary."

These working men, explains Mr. Fletcher, "have no organization to which they can point to with any degree of pride which will directly benefit them or even have their interests at heart."

"An organized labor group," he further stated, "can get better results by co-operation. The organization is not to be factional or bolshevistic in idea or plan. It is to be a smooth-working, harmonious organization, protecting the interests in every department of labor in the city of Gary."

The Gary Sun finished its account of the meeting with the following comment:

"When clouds of despair seem to hang heavily over a supreme effort in behalf of the interests of individuals, there is much of comfort in knowing that the right will always triumph. So this great work under the leadership of Mr. Fletcher is destined to do good and big things for the city of Gary, the great industrial center of the middle west."

What Is This Organization.

Before the Negro workers join this organization on a promise that he will receive a \$10 benefit if he is ill, it would be worthwhile to consider what kind of an animal this "Industrial Workmen's Association" is.

The name of the organization is very attractive. The question is what does it hide?

Who is this Mr. Fletcher that is the head and the organizer of this organization?

An inquiry conducted by The DAILY WORKER reveals that he is at the same time the head of the welfare department of the Gary-controlled Illinois Steel Company.

It is quite safe to say that Mr. Fletcher's activity in organizing the "Industrial Workmen's Association" has the approval if not the direct encouragement and support of United States Steel Corporation subsidiary.

Why is it that the steel company, which is bitterly opposed to organization of the workers in the steel mills, does not fire Mr. Fletcher? Union organizers when they are found in the steel mills are quickly fired.

The steel company looks with great favor on Mr. Fletcher's "Industrial Workmen's Association." It expects no trouble but lots of good from this organization with Mr. Fletcher, its paid agent, as its leader.

Same Old Trick.

In encouraging Mr. Fletcher to build his organization the steel trust is playing the old game used by the exploiters to forestall real organization of the workers.

This wondrous scheme of Mr. Fletcher's, whether hatched in his "fertile" brain or inspired by his superiors is very profitable for the Illinois Steel company.

Mr. Fletcher does not intend to have the organization fight to secure compensation from the Illinois Steel Company for workers that are injured or taken sick while working in the mills. The workers are to receive benefits from funds collected from workers. This is a very satisfactory arrangement for the steel trust.

Why Start Now?

Why did Mr. Fletcher start his activities now? Mr. Fletcher rubs elbows with many of the Negro workers. He snoops around their meeting halls. He listens to their conversations. He knows that dissatisfaction among these Negro workers is growing and that the demand for an organization of the workers is beginning to gain a foothold.

He, as a good servant, undoubtedly reports his findings to his master. His master then tells him what to do. He listens to his master's voice and acts accordingly.

Fletcher Falsifies Conditions.

Mr. Fletcher states that the colored workers of Gary have no organization with which they can point with pride. The DAILY WORKER is aware that many of the Negro workers in Gary point with pride to the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Perhaps this organization is not to his liking. Perhaps he considers that their courageous stand for an improvement in the conditions of the Negro workers and their attitude on the labor question are too "bolshevistic" for him and that he cannot use that organization in behalf of the steel trust.

The DAILY WORKER feels confident that the Negro workers will not let themselves be blinded or cajoled into this organization that is being formed by an agent of the steel trust with the intention of forestalling any real organization in the steel mills.

The Gary workers need a union under the leadership of the workers that will fight against the steel trust and for their best interests.

Five dollars will renew your sub for a year, if you send it in before August 15.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

HALO OF VIRTUE SPREAD OVER MOMMOUTH, N. J., C. M. T. C. CAMP

By L. B., Student Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J.—I go to the South Side High School here. Tuesdays we

have a program in the assembly. All

students are glad to get this bit of

relief from their "interesting studies"

and use this time whispering to their

neighbors during the reading of the

Bible and prayer, which takes place

at every assembly. Besides that it is

time for cleaning finger nails, study-

ing lessons left undone from the night

before and to applaud speakers, so

that more time can be wasted.

Army Officer "Stems."

One fine morning we were greeted with the grinning countenance of an army officer. After a long introduction this "distinguished" gentleman began to speak. First of all he was

from Camp Monmouth, N. J., one of the

Citizen's Military Training Camps

where boys from 17 to 24 years of age

are given "a fine vacation free."

The first thing he started to do was to

quote the constitution: Congress has

the power to raise and support an

army, navy and militia; the president

is the commander-in-chief of the army

and navy (I thought of Silent Cal lead-

ing an army and keeping "Kool" while

the shells flew overhead). Then he

switched his line of talk.

The Blood-Stained Wood.

General Wood was the one who had suggested that the "government provide for means of preparation." He no doubt wanted to make sure of his own hide in case of a Filipino revolt.

The C. M. T. C. was just the thing

for this purpose and the "yes-boy"

sensors agreed with him. "The train-

ing of soldiers is the same as the

training of citizens," he said. "Obedi-

ence is thought in the C. M. T. C.

and certainly obedience is no draw-

back to an American citizen."

Of course not! Why

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

NEXT BRITISH GENERAL WALK-OUT WILL WIN

Tillett Tells Garment Strikers of Lessons

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Ben Tillett, delegate of the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress to gather funds in America for the striking British miners, in an address to the striking garment workers told of what, to his view, had been the lessons of the British general strike, which was betrayed by the weakness of the General Council while the whole working class was ready to continue the struggle to a finish.

Workers Have Learned.

"The next general strike," he said, "whenever it will come, will see the adoption of a relentless method and workers organized with a purpose never to brook the insolence and oppression of those who break our bodies and our lives, and starve our women and children."

"The workers have learned from hunger and destitution what agitators could never teach them."

Tillett pointed out that 3,000,000 able-bodied men and women workers are unemployed in Great Britain. Two million children under 14, he said passionately, go without one square meal per week and mothers cannot suckle newly-born.

Baldwin Lies.

He warned that if the miners' strike is broken an anger and hatred will be instilled in the next generation of British workers that will prove a force to contend with. At one point he said: "When Premier Baldwin says none of our children are starving he knows that he lies. Even when miners worked six days a week many had to go to the poorhouse to get food, for their children."

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE LABOR PRESS

INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS JOURNAL—Official organ of the International Molders' Union of North America. 64 Pages. Published monthly at Cincinnati, Ohio. John P. Frey, Editor.

THE MOLDERS' UNION is a craft union and the Molders Journal is a craft journal. It makes no pretense of being anything else but it cultivates an intellectual atmosphere which, according to the accepted A. F. of L. tradition radiates from the person of its editor. This atmosphere is that of the Atlantic Monthly, articles from this highbrow but sterile publication being occasionally reprinted by the Molders Journal.

The August number quite characteristically carries an article by W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, on the British labor movement. The fossilized Appleton, a pure and simple trade unionist of the most reactionary type, argues against independent political action by the British unions in the style made famous by the late Sam Gompers. Appleton's federation is actually a parallel body to the British Trades Union Congress but it nevertheless receives the approbation of A. F. of L. officialdom.

THERE is also an editorial article which places the blame for the failure of the British general strike on "human nature." The conclusion is worth quoting as it gives an insight into the editorial mentality:

... If intelligence and practical policies are something which result from experience, then the trade union movement will find more efficient methods of helping trade unionists involved in strikes than applying the widespread sympathetic or general strike.

As the Molders' Journal is against revolution, independent working-class political action and the general strike, it is a little hard to understand what it means by "more efficient methods;" "evolutionary processes," perhaps.

THE JOURNAL is against company unions and the open shop which it denounces as "the Chinese plan." It is also against fascism because fascism is against the kind of democracy enjoyed by American trade unionists.

It is hopeful because a recent convention of the American Bar Association urged a study of the constitution and says:

Let us hope that the action of the American Bar Association will not lead to a more thorough teaching of the constitution in our law schools, but that the result will be a newer generation of judges.... We are indebted to the American Bar Association for calling attention to the fact that the law colleges are devoting too much time to teaching the law and lawyer's methods of practice and not enough to teaching the constitution.

THERE is not the faintest sign that the editor knows that the constitution is a class instrument or that there is such a thing as the class struggle.

The Journal carries a half-dozen pages of letters from members and makes a practice of publishing pictures of recently deceased members.

The Workers' Education Bureau, weird economic material supplied by Irving Fisher of Yale University is a regular part of the Journal as well as articles on consumers' co-operation. Much of the material is clipped from the American Federationist and the Canadian Congress Journal. A directory of the local unions is a regular feature. But little advertising is carried.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

POLICE ARREST 100 PICKETS IN GARMENT STRIKE

Union Continues Paying Police Court Fines

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 23.—The strikers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have learned that the promise of "neutrality" made by the police commissioners to the strike leaders are only empty words. Wholesale arrests of pickets in the garment district and their penalization by fines in police court is the outstanding feature of the strike.

Police Work for Bosses.

This is undoubtedly due to an understanding between the big jobbers and the police officials, as the jobbers see new groups of manufacturers deserting them and signing up every day. Ten more settlements have brought the number of settled shops to 141, among them ten jobbers.

No less than 100 pickets were arrested Friday for "congregating." Almost all were fined \$2 each by Magistrate Goodman in the Jefferson Market court. Alito Louis Hyman, chairman of the strike committee has previously threatened to refuse to pay fines and fill the jails if wholesale arrests were continued, the union is paying the fines thus far.

Settlement Stories False.

Declaring that reports of imminent settlement are being spread in the cloak industry in order to lower the discipline of cloak strikers on the picket line, Hyman, addressing 1,500 striking shop chairmen at a meeting in Webster Hall, warned them to maintain the solidarity of the strikers' ranks until a clear-cut settlement is won.

He assured the gathering that the manufacturers, plunged into the midst of their season with no ability to produce garments because of a dearth of workers, had not diminished during the seven weeks of the strike. Others

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE CLASS ORGANIZED BY J. A. FISHER IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 23.—A workers' correspondence class of 16 members has been organized here under the direction of J. H. Fisher. The class meets every Thursday night and will soon forward some of its accomplishments to The DAILY WORKER for publication.

Imperialist Sailing to Supervise Estate

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The master is on the way to his plantations in Africa. Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., director of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and vice-president of the Firestone Plantation Co., with land in Liberia, is on his way there to inspect his rubber fields.

Chicago Drug Clerks' Union Holds Banquet

About 200 Chicago drug clerks were at a banquet arranged by the Chicago Drug Clerks' Union at the Hotel Morrison. This union is but a few months old and has a membership of about 700. It is estimated that there are about 3,500 drug clerks in the city.

who spoke included Ben Tillett, head of the delegation to solicit funds for the striking miners of England and now in the 15th week of their struggle, and Charles S. Zimmerman, strike leader.

Speakers pointed out that jobbers, who early in the strike declared they were not involved in the struggle, are now beginning to show their anxiety at the union's solid position by interviews in the Jewish and trade press, declaring that they cannot meet the union demands for a guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year and limitation of contractors.

Ben Tillett Speaks.

International solidarity of labor was shown at the meeting by the great ovation given Tillett and pledges of support for the striking British miners. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has already given \$10,000, and being in the midst of a strike, may not be able to increase the gift, but Hyman assured Tillett that the cloak strikers would use their influence in the American Federation of Labor to get other international and local unions to contribute.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1936, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

When "Bunny" Ross, son of J. Arnold Ross, California oil operator, is thirteen years old, he goes with Dad to Beach City to sign an oil lease. There he meets Paul Watkins, near his own age, who had run away from his father's ranch in the San Elido Valley because the two were "holly rollers." His brother, Eli is a cripple who has fits and "heals" people. From time to time Bunny hears from Paul and sends money to his family. In the meantime Bunny is learning the oil business with his Dad who, along with other oil operators is profiting by the war that had broken out in Europe. Bunny persuades his Dad to go to the oil field in San Elido Valley to drill for oil. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad hedges it out of old oil lands and Bunny becomes acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad hedges it out of old oil lands and Bunny also buys adjacent property secretly. In the meantime Bunny starts to high school at Beach City and falls in love with a fellow student, Rose Taiton. When they are ready to do business, Dad goes to the ranch to draw the water. Then persuade Paul to come to live with them and work as carpenter. Paul had been living with a lawyer who took an interest in him and left him a legacy of books when died. Paul and Ruth live in a shack near the well sight. Eventually the well is begun and Eli, now turned prophet and the pet wealthy adherent to oil faith, makes his living as a traveling salesman. Bunny goes back to school and finds himself tiring of base unionism. Bunny goes to work for the oil field. In the meantime, his father and family and Bunny become acquainted with Paul's sister, Ruth, whom he likes. While hunting, they locate oil on the ranch and Dad hedges it out of old oil lands and Bunny also buys adjacent property secretly. 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Signs of a New World War

The difficulties of British foreign policy are increasing in proportion as her national economy continues to decline. Shaken at home first by the general strike and then by the prolonged coal strike (the importance of which has been overlooked generally because of the tremendous crisis which preceded it), British imperialism must now meet a determined effort on the part of Spain backed by Italy to weaken seriously her control of the Mediterranean route to India.

The Spanish demand for Tangier (almost directly across the straits from Gibraltar) is like a knife at the jugular vein of the British empire. It is a notice served upon Great Britain that Italy is demanding a large share in the control of the Mediterranean area and its implications are the most far-reaching since the announcement of Germany's intention to complete the Berlin to Bagdad overland route hastened the outbreak of the world war.

Italian imperialism must expand or die and the Mussolini government intends to drive east and south—into Asia Minor and northern Africa—and does not intend to leave the western entrance to the Mediterranean entirely in the hands of Britain.

France does not look with sympathy upon the ambitions of Italy but neither is she prepared to fight wholeheartedly on the side of Britain. Her differences with Great Britain in central Europe are of a fundamental character and it is only her interests as a Mediterranean power (needing a clear route to Indo-China) which align her with Britain at present.

That the controversy already has passed to some extent out of the hands of diplomats is shown by the fact that both France and Britain have sent battleships to Tangier and the capitalist press announces openly that their presence there is to prevent a surprise seizure of the disputed zone by the Spanish forces.

The Mediterranean area must be looked upon from now on as one of the severely infected spots from which can spread a war fever to all parts of Europe. Particularly is this true since the agreement in process of completion between Great Britain and Italy for the division of spheres of influence in Abyssinia appears to have broken down with Great Britain getting the best of the negotiations with the Abyssinian government.

The reported investment of American capital in Morocco thru the medium of a nominally German concern brings the United States into conflict with the other rival groups in the Mediterranean sector.

The working class of the whole world stands in danger of being driven to the shambles again as European capitalism finds the difficulties of permanent stabilization too great to overcome and the various ruling class groups incline to war as a method of eliminating their competitors and halting the rise of the revolutionary movement.

A united front of the world labor movement against imperialist war—the proposal of the Communist International to the working class of the world—is the only method by which another mass slaughter can be averted.

Wall Street Policy in Mexico

Two conflicting tendencies are visible in the attitude of the state department towards Mexico at present. Since the sharp unfavorable popular reaction to the peremptory note sent by Kellogg last fall, the interventionists have had to tone down their public utterances, but have not ceased to bring all possible pressure upon Mexico.

The Coolidge policy followed now, while not so immediately dangerous to Mexican sovereignty, is a deadly one potentially. Ambassador Sheffield evidently favors a more open interventionist tactic and rumors of his resignation, which Kellogg has felt called upon to deny, undoubtedly are the result of his differences with the interests which believe that Mexico is being weakened seriously by the internal conflict and can be forced, without intervention, to make substantial concessions to American oil and mining corporations.

The New York Times for August 19 published an official interview with Kellogg in which the following statements are made:

Our relations . . . over the oil and land laws . . . give promise of developing into a satisfactory understanding, according to the opinion of officials here.

They foresee a more compromising attitude on the part of Mexico in this controversy as a result of the conflict between the church and the Calles government.

Ambassador Sheffield . . . will return to his post prepared TO URGE MORE AGGRESSIVELY on Mexico the demands of Americans who come under the oil and land laws. (Emphasis ours.)

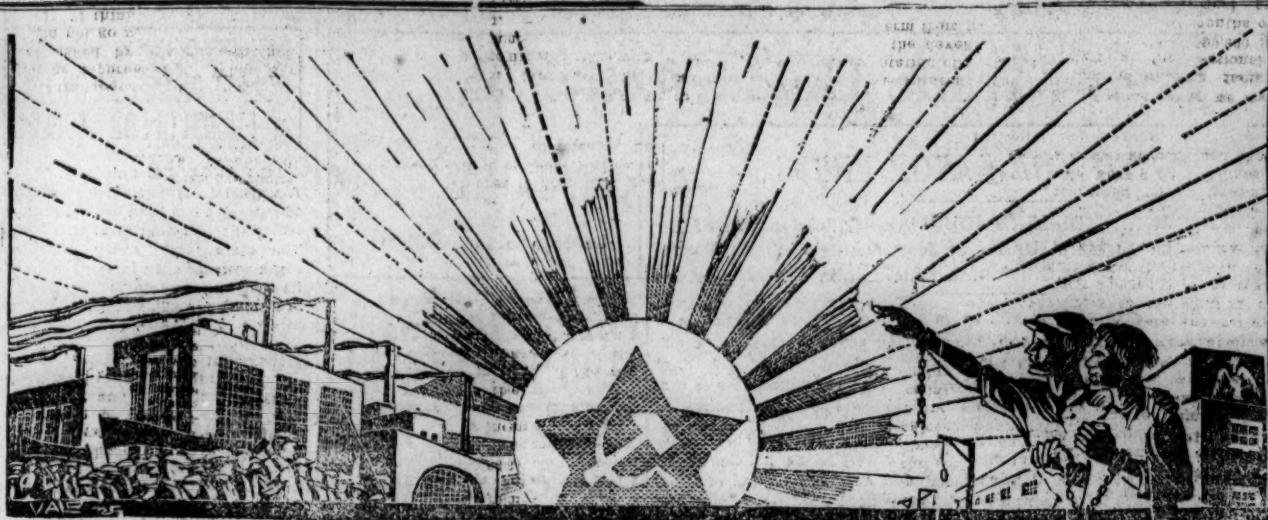
American capitalists in Mexico evidently have been given some idea of the Wall Street strategy. John Clayton, writing a series of special articles for the *Chicago Tribune*, quotes a prominent American residing in Mexico as follows:

Let Mexico understand that continued disregard of her obligations will lead, say, to the withdrawal of the embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States into Mexico, followed by withdrawal of recognition, severance of diplomatic relations, and as a last resort by intervention, and the whole controversy would be settled.

This is the policy that is being followed, i.e. a continual increase of diplomatic and financial pressure at the same time that the catholic church is seeking to divide the nation into two warring camps.

It is not enough that the armed forces of American imperialism are not actually in Mexico. "Hands Off Mexico" must be made to mean abandonment of ALL interference in Mexico and the submission by Americans in Mexico to Mexican law.

Sooner or later the provocations made deliberately by the state department will precipitate an armed conflict unless American labor realizes the danger, forces its officials to speak out for the Mexican masses instead of pretending neutrality, and acts to end for all time the continual encroachment of Wall Street upon Mexican sovereignty.



Life and Work in the Soviet Union

By ANISE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

JULY 21.—On the Volga steamer. On the spacious upper deck of the Volga steamer there is little Communism to be seen. Quite the contrary; nothing reminds you that this is a workers' and peasants' republic. The gay dresses are so fresh and well cut that I wonder where they get the money, till I remember that mine also is fresh and well cut and cost me \$3.17 in the Moscow Municipal Department Store. Decidedly, clothes have become cheaper in the Soviet Union. Perhaps even some of these are workers.

But a woman turns, displaying a heavily powdered face and lips red with cosmetics under a ribbon head-dress about 20 years too young for her. Obviously the new rich class, with hard unpleasant face. Others seem to be of the new Soviet official type, known as "Soviet bourgeois," taking their ease on the river. So I turn with relief to a little sign on the wall that promises a different type of company.

Members Register.

"MEMBERS and candidates of the Russian Communist Party please register with the secretary of the Boat Yacheka, room 9, third class, between 4 and 8 o'clock." Tho I am neither a member nor a candidate, I know he will not turn me out. He also will be glad to meet a correspondent for the American workers' press. So a little after four I push my way thru a crowd of peasants on the lower deck, men, reclining on upper shelves or drinking tea on lower ones, till I come to Room 9.

Two men are in the room when I enter, one of them, a tall, dark, sunburned man, the secretary. I explain who I am and what I want to know. "What is 'party work' on a river boat?" I ask him.

"There is very much work" he says. "Meetings, speeches, propaganda of all sorts among passengers. We have a Red Corner in a little room back in the fourth class, with books and papers and benches snafu for ten people at once. Also we have many study circles for the crew. That is my chief work, for I am not so good at making speeches. But if any good Communist speaker travels on this boat, we expect him to help us.

"Of the 49 employes on the boat, there are ten Communists. They have a special political school; then we get 12 roubles a month. Now we sailors

have 13 non-party workers in a preparatory political class. We also have a trade union circle which studies the work of our union; and a small class for two men who cannot read very well. We used to have more of them, but now everyone can read.

"We have our group of Rabkors (Workers Correspondents) who write up the news and comments for our ship wall newspaper. If we have anything good, we send it to "Na Wachte" and sometimes they print it. "He pulled out a copy of the paper. It was a breezy little sheet of four pages, daily organ of the Water Transport Workers of the Soviet Union. . . . Imagine a land where every large trade union can afford to have its own newspaper, which is crammed full of comments and information from union members all over the country! Na Wachte had a front page of general and foreign news; the rest was articles on transport; news from various transport regions; comments on labor and living conditions, or on general life from a transport worker's point of view.

Collection for Miners.

"A FEW weeks ago," he went on, "we took up a collection for the British miners. We had a mass meeting of our workers, explained the situation and then voted on the proposition to give a quarter of a day's pay to help the miners. Of course it passed; it was our business to explain it so that it would. That also is party work on this boat, comrade!"

"Do you put in all your time at this, I ask, or have you other work?" Other Work.

HE laughed. "But of course I have other work. I earn my living as a sailor. Eight hours a day, from eight to twelve morning and evening. The party work is not paid; I do it merely as a party member." He went on to explain the condition of sailors, how before the revolution he worked twelve hours, two shifts of six hours every day, and it was very hard. But now he has plenty of leisure for study and for party work.

"For record and for any work they can do" he answered.

"Put me down," she remarked, and then disclosing herself as an educational worker from Turkestan, she went on, a trifle grimly: "And is the party Yacheka supposed to look after the comfort of workers and peasants who travel on this boat?"

"What do you mean, comrade?" asked the bewildered secretary.

"Well, we educational workers don't get much pay. But we hear everywhere the advertisements of this trip on the Volga. Workers of Rus-

ia, take your vacation on Mother Volga. So I get a pass that is good for third class travel and come for a rest on the great river. Then you crowd us in like cattle; there is no place to lie down. The room for third class is darker than a czar's jail!"

A Communist Complaint.

"BACK in the fourth class they lie

on barrels and old iron. Is this still permitted in a workers' and peasants' republic? And the toilets!

I went to look in the second and first class and there they have cleaned up things properly; it all smells sweet. But the third and fourth class toilets are worse than stables. Are they intended for serfs or for citizens? One would think to look at this boat that there never was any revolution. One understands how the czar's Russia built these boats; let peasants ride with cattle and freight; it is all the same. But it is eight years now, and you make no improvements. Is not that work for your party Yacheka, comrade?"

The poor sailor stammered something about the administration "not co-operating," and "always talking of expenses" . . . "I bet they spend plenty on overhead salaries," cries the Turkestan lady. "When they travel, did they ever lie on a barrel in fourth class . . . No, this is a real crime. The government itself deceiving the workers. Tell me, comrade, if I spend seven nights and days going to Astrakan, where the weather gets hotter every day and the boat has no ventilation, will it be a vacation or shall I need a month in a sanitarium to rest afterwards? . . . And does it cost much on a boat to cut a few more ventilation holes and windows . . . You must agitate about this . . . This also is work for the river Communists, comrade!"

So Goes the Work.

THE unhappy secretary was non-plussed. A sailor all his life, what did he know of ventilation. Always the peasants had traveled thus on the river, making no complaint. But this was a party member and an educational worker. She knew about ventilation and better ways of living. Yes, there might be something in it. It was quite true that one must get rid of the dark ways!

Such is the network of Communist Party activity that spreads across the whole of the Soviet Union, active in work and in vacations, talking freely with new-found party comrades, demanding, holding up standards, intensely responsible for the building up of all life in the Republic.



WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

MORONIA.

(The self-styled "world's greatest newspaper" paid \$1 for this.)

Once Too Often.

My girl friend and I work in an office where there are several men. As we have to distribute the mail in the morning I naturally see the men's first names on their letters, so my friend and I, when speaking of any of them, got in the habit of calling them by their first names.

One morning my employer asked me why there wasn't any mail for him. Unthinkingly I replied that Mr. Bob got all the mail that morning.

"Mr. Bob!" he said.

"O, I mean Mr. Farrar," I replied. "You two must be getting thick," he said, "calling each other by your first names."

I blushed, that's all.

E. C.

From the "My Most Embarrassing Moment" Department of The Chicago Tribune.

WE WOULDN'T LET 'EM OUT.

"Shyster lawyers have no standing with this body," said Clabaugh, head of the Illinois parole board. "We won't allow them in the penitentiary."

News item.

Out of Range of Christian Artillery.

London.—In a recent religious gathering, Rev. Pierson declared that Jesus Christ is still alive. He is residing on the highest peak of the Himalaya mountains. Rev. Pierson said that Jesus would again enter the world to save the people.—From a news item.

Now You Tell One

"I have never loved any one but you."—Edward G. "Daddy" Browning, 51-year-old Romeo, to Frances "Peaches" Browning, 15-year-old nymph, whose diary gives aid to millions of she-morons.

Free Lecture on the Catholic Rebellion to Be Given Tuesday

Chicago Workers' Party Street Nuclei Numbers 12 and 13, invite all interested workers to a lecture on the subject of "The Catholic Rebellion in Mexico," to be given by Manuel Gomez of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League at the South Slavic Book Store, 1806 South Racine, Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, at 8:30 p.m.

NOTES FROM IRELAND

(The following notes were gleaned from the Voice of Labor, organ of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and the Hammer and Plough, a mimeographed organ issued by the Workers Party of Ireland, with our comment.—Ed.)

THE Hammer and Plough tells us that American coal is being unloaded in Irish Free State ports and that the unloading is done by members of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and also by members of the Workers Party of Ireland, known as "Larkin's Union." The term "blackleg" is applied to the coal dockers. It is regrettable that union men should mine, load and unload coal, when by so doing they help the employers break a strike, but if it is henious for union men to unload coal intended for consumption in Ireland how much more criminal is for American and European miners, dockers and transport workers to dig, haul and load coal for England? And how many times more henious is for English dockers and railwaymen to haul coal to the English market while their comrades in the coal fields are fighting for their existence. The Hammer and Plough remarks that the I. T. and G. W. U. is notorious for blacklegging, a remark that indicates more zeal than regard for accuracy.

Such wild and wooly charges never serve a useful purpose and should be put in the cannery.

FROM the same paper we learn the following interesting facts: The shareholders of the National Bank Limited will receive \$500,000 in dividends for the first six months of 1926, while more than an equal amount, representing profits made during the

six months is devoted to various purposes. This is not so bad for a poor country with 60,000 unemployed!

THE Free State government sent soldiers and bailiffs to islands off the west coast to collect rates. Their efforts were fruitless as the people had nothing of value that could be taken from them. The sheriff returned the deerees marked "no goods." The peasants are gradually getting acquainted with a national government and learning that there is no difference between it and its predecessor from London. Both are based on exploitation.

THE Workers Party of Ireland held a public meeting in the Rotunda Concert Hall, Dublin to organize a national unemployment movement. The attendance was good. The speaker included Madame Constance McBride, Mrs. Despard, R. Connolly, P. O'Donnell and G. McLay.

WE learn from the Voice of Labor that the labor parties of the Free and the Northern governments have reached a working agreement. This is an extremely important development. Because of the artificial division of the country into two governments for the benefit of the big industrialists of Belfast, the reactionary land owners, and also to give England a reliable base in Ireland, the workers of north and south have had customs barriers to divide them, in addition to the old bogey of religious prejudice. The labor movement is the only factor in Ireland that will break down the barriers and unite the nation under the banner of a workers' and peasants' government.

LAST WORDS ON EVOLUTION

By ERNEST HAECKEL

CHAPTER II.
THE STRUGGLE OVER OUR GENETICAL TREE.

Our Ape-Relatives and the Vertebrate Stem.

(Continued from previous issue.) In view of the very great importance of this pithecid theory, we will cast a brief glance at its founders and then summarize the proofs in support of it. The famous French biologist, Jean Lamarck, was the first scientist definitely to affirm the descent of man from the ape and seek to give scientific proof of it. In his splendid work, "Philosophie Zoologique" (1809), he clearly traced the modifications and advances that must have taken place in the transformation of the man-like apes (the primate forms similar to the orang and the chimpanzee); the adaptation to walking upright, the consequent modification of the hands and feet, and later, the formation of speech, and the attainment of a higher degree of intelligence. Lamarck's remarkable theory, and this important consequence of it, soon fell into oblivion. When Darwin brought evolution to the front again fifty years afterward, he paid no attention to the special conclusion. He was content to make the following brief prophetic observation in his work: "Light will be thrown on the origin and the history of man." Even this innocent remark seemed so momentous to the first German translator of the work, Bronn, that he suppressed it. When Darwin was asked by Wallace whether he would not go more fully into it, he replied: "I think of avoiding the whole subject, as it is so much involved in prejudice; I quite admit that it is

that, in my opinion, it is of the greatest importance, not only for the general theory of evolution, but also for psychology, anthropology, and aesthetics.

My own feeble early efforts (1866), not only to establish the descent of man from the nearest related apes, but also to determine more